NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

In the editorial articles of several respectable contemporaries, written with ability and in the most laudable spirit, upon the question-thank God! no longer THE EVIL-of the day, we have observed one error, as we think. Whether from want of the Corporation of London, which were presented reflection, or from looseness of language, the idea may gain a hold in the minds of the readers of those journals that certain things commanded by law are to shaken Protestantism which has found a universal to be done, and certain things prohibited by law are voice throughout the country, and indicate an accord be left undone, because a violation of its mandates will be followed by punishment, and not because it is right to do or refrain from certain acts.

From this doctrine we dissent. We do not deem it an argument worthy to be addressed to an intellireason for submission to its terms; to say that when implied by this definition of punishments: "They are that degree of pain or inconvenience which are supposed to be sufficient to deter men from introducing that greater degree of inconvenience which would result to the community from the general permission of that act which the law prohibits. It is no recompense to a man's country for the consequences of an illegal act, that he should afterwards be whipped, or should stand in the pillory, or lie in a jail." Penalties and punishments cannot be regarded as

the offence. Blackstone, indeed, speaks of cases form; at which, of course, the Bishop is very indignant. "where the thing forbidden or enjoined is wholly a matter of indifference, and where the penalty inflicted is an adequate compensation for the civil inconvenience supposed to arise from the offence." But he presumes a state of things which can never arise, and his presumption is founded on a fallacy; for though, if a man be injured in property by another, his loss may often be repaired by restitution in the shape of damages, still the law is violated, and its majesty is infringed upon, according a matter of much importance; but each such act honor was kept a profound secret. tends to diminish the reverence for the law's supremacy, and gradually to infuse into the community a disregard for its injunctions, when there is a chance that such obliquity of judgment may be with impunity indulged in.

Every man should scrupulously observe the provisions of every law as long as it is in force, not because it benefits him individually, nor because he fears the consequences of disobedience, when acquiescence in its behests works hardly with him. but because it is the will of the majority expressed for the good of all, and because the voice of that enhead to morrow, and, knowing the very inflammable matemajority, thus embodied in an enactment, is much rials in that neighborhood, we shall be happy to hear that more likely to be wise and good than his own the day has passed over without outrage. opinion, biased by interest, party, or prejudice.

This brings us to the view which we desire to persons at the North, who have been disposed to resist it; and thus all the laws may be set at naught. although unquestionably beneficial on the whole to society, and indispensable to its existence.

CONFLICTING JURISDICTION.

The New Orleans "Delta" says that Judge SAMUEL J. GHOLSON, of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, has refused to sign an order issued from the United States District Court for Louisiana, for the arrest of Governor Quitman, on the indictment found against him for his alleged participation in the Cuban expedition. The matter, it seems, was argued at length before Judge Gholson, by H. J. HARRIS, Esq., United States District Attorney assisted by other counsel on the part of the General Government, and opposed, on behalf of the Governor, by some of the ablest Lawyers in the State of Mississippi, on the ground that the application was irregular and defective, and that no power existed in the Federal Courts to make such order. We have not seen a copy of the opinion of the Judge. Governor Quitman puts his refusal to answer the indictment on the ground that it would so interfere with the performance of his official duties as to suspend for a time the Executive powers of a sovereign State, and promises to appear and answer the charge as soon as his term of office shall expire.

AN UNNECESSARY MOVEMENT.-It has been proposed in several quarters that a great Union Meeting should be held in Washington on the 22d of February next. At first the proposition met with very general approval, but, on more mature consideration, such a demonstration is regarded as inexpedient, and in this view of the subject we fully concur.-Philadelphia Inquirer.

The nett proceeds of the Third Concert given at Charleston by JERRY LIND were distributed for charitable purposes,

Ladies' Benevolent Society
Sisters of our Lady of Mercy, with orphans under their charge
Charleston Port Society
Charleston Port Society
Apprentices' Library
Ladies' Fuel Society
Ladies' Garment Society
Female Charitable Association, Charleston Neck. 200
Total Abstinence Society
rench Denevolent Society
Hebrew Benevolent Society
Masonic Benevolent Society
Private Charity

INDIANA CONVENTION .- The Convention have decided during the term for which he is elected. That the Govercase they shall not be laws.

NAVAL .- The United States ship Preble arrived at New York yesterday from the Pacific. She left San Francisco August 2d, and Valparasio November 22d, and has been absent from the United States four years and three months. Owing to sickness among the crew, she was unable to remain forty-five persons who sailed in her in 1846, only ten remain. the head of Literature, is the course of lectures lately de-

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12, 1850. The policy of the Government in relation to the Papal interferences has been the subject of much speculation during the week; this, however, has een, in great measure, put to rest by the Queen's to her on Tuesday. The Royal replies are, of course, a Ministerial preparation, yet they manifest that sense of national independence and of unbetween the People and the Sovereign that must re-

sult in something more than words and enthusiasm.

The Archbishops and Bishops, with the exception of the Bishops of Exeren and Sr. David's, have united in an adiress to her Majesty, protesting against the arrogant assumption of spiritual supremacy in England by the Bishop of gent people, each one of whom is directly interest- Rome, and praying her Majesty "to discountenance, by all ed in upholding the Law for the sake of the Law, constitutional means, such claims and usurpations." The for the sake of the general welfare, and even for the course adopted by the Duke of Nonrolk, the senior Catholic sake of his own more secure, rational liberty, to peer of England, has given great satisfaction to moderate men of all parties. His Grace has written a letter to Lord BEAUhold up the penalties of an enactment as the sole wax, expressing his entire concurrence in Lord B.'s opinion as to the late Papal proceedings, and stating that all "ultraa law has been made we must either obey it or (at montane opinions are totally incompatible with allegiance to our discretion) pay a fine, for instance. We far our sovereign and with our constitution." The decided conprefer such an idea of a citizen's obligations as is duct of such leading Catholics as the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Beaumont, must go far towards convincing the Pope that he has taken a wrong, or, at all events, an injudicious step. Indeed, it is more than hinted, that His Holiness already admits that he has done so. It was scarcely to be expected that the Bishop of Exeren would join his episcopal brethren in their address to the Queen. If onsistency be a virtue, then HENRY of Exeter is a greater and a better man than CHARLES JAMES of London, for the latter has vected round with the first wind of popular opposition to his Anglo-papal practices, whilst the former remains inflexible and unwavering. The Bishop of Exeter, in fact, drew up a petition to the Queen in his own name, in relation to the point at issue, but it was returned by Sir GEORGE GREY, the an equivalent or composition for the commission of Home Secretary of State, because it was not in the usual

> The Bishop of St. DAVIN's objections to the address have been stated by his Lordship in a letter to his Clergy; they appear to be entirely technical, and we do not profess to unerstand them. The Bishop is one of the most liberal men on the episcopal bench, most decidedly Protestant in his principles and his practice, and a firm supporter of the Adminis-

Cardinal WISEMAN has undergone the ceremonial of "en thronization" as Archbishop of Westminster at the church of St. George, Southwark, with much pomp and solemnity. A procession of at least two hundred secular clergy made part of the ceremonial. There is a rumor that the Roman Catholic to the grossness of the offence done to the indi- Archbishop of Dublin had a Cardinal's hat conferred upon vidual. This, in a single case, may not perhaps be him some years ago, but that, for certain reasons, the high

A much more important result, however, than those which we have heretofore alluded to, is likely to be brought about by this movement. Lord ASHLEY, and the very numerous body of enlightened and liberal men who think as he thinks, and act in unison with him, have issued a manifesto which bodes no good to the Church of England as at present organized and

We have thus gone, at length, into this all-absorbing subect in this busy hive of mortality. The general opinion is, that very important results will grow out of this business; such results as, we are sure, our transatlantic friends cannot be indifferent to. Public meetings continue to be held throughout the kingdom. A great one will be held at Birk-

The tables of the Board of Trade continue to exhibit the same cheering results which they have lately done. The imports of cattle, sheep, dye stuffs, embroidery and needle enforce. Suppose that those ill-advised or malicious work, glass, hides, leather manufactures, some of those of linen, copper, and iron in bars, cocoa and olive oil, opium, interfere with the due execution of the Fugitive potatoes, India silk manufactures, spices, tea, timber, tobac-Slave Law, could be quite sure that they are be- co, wine, and wool, have all been considerably greater in the youd the reach or danger of actual punishment for ten months of 1850 than they were in those of 1849. On so grave an infraction of the duties of a citizen, still they are bound, in our opinion, to obey the Law, palm oil, several kinds of provisions, quicksilver, saltpetre, grain, and flour, most kinds of fruits, plain linen, train and flaxseed, silks, both raw and European manufacture, all kinds were attached to its infringement or evasion. If of spirits, sugar, (except refined from the Colonies,) turpenone man objects to one law and resists its perfect tine, and cotton wool, have all diminished. The chief dimifulfilment, his neighbor may object to another and nution is in fruit and cotton, arising from failure of crops abroad. The diminution in the importation of spirits is owing, we are afraid, as much to the large importations last year as to the improved habits of the people, although we have reason to hope that the latter have had a very considerable effect upon the consumption.

The imports of the month present a great increase in wheat and flour over those of the corresponding month of last year

t	qrs. w	heat.	grs. f	lour.				
8	1849 145	618	188,	603				
1	1850	,162	595,	835				
t	The imports of the great staples for	the te	n month	s of 184				
1	and 1850 were respectively as follows :							
	Tone 10	140	Tone	1050				

7	on	s, 1849	To	ns, 1850.
Cotton		304,71	1 2	53,151
Wool		32,45	5	33,355
Silk		2,03	0	2,003
Flax		77,67	3	80,509
In running over the articles	e	xported	during	the month

and comparing them with the corresponding month of last year, we find a decrease in alkalies, candles, cotton yarn, cordage, and cables, metals, and silk and woollen manufactures Taking the whole ten months, however, the returns are of the most favorable character, fully justifying the most sanguine expectations. The total declared value of exports for Vienna Gazette in relation to the Austrian army. the expired part of the present and the preceeding two years

The preparations for the great exhibition are

progressing rapidly and successfully; no doubt is entertained about the completion of the Glass Palace in due time. Offers are now receiving for the supply of refreshments-a bonus of several thousand pounds sterling will be paid for the privilege. The refreshment rooms will be divided into first, second, and third classes, and a fixed rate of charge for every article is to be agreed upon, so that the visitors may be subject to no imposition, and may choose their scale of expenditure. A plentiful supply of water for drinking is to be furnished gratis. The French people appear to be very forward with their arrangements, and the Moniteur contains a report of the productions which will be sent. France numbers 2,481 exhibiters. The articles are classed as follows: Raw materials 485; machines, tools, and instruments, 554; manufactured and fabricated productions 1,088; sculpture, arts, and models, 354. Belgium will be very fully and favorably represented. Even Spain has roused herself, and will present samples of what her soil can produce and her sons achieve. She is about to modify her tariff, and her statesmen speak about free trade and liberated commerce. All hail to the reviving glorious old land of heroes, poets, and sages! There is also a strong rumor that the Emperor Nicholas, of Russis, will visit the exhibition. He will prove himself an enlightened monarch and a friend to his people and to the human race by doing so. Let him and the Emperor of Austria, and the 3,440 King of Prussia, enter into an alliance for the promotion of have entered into an agreement that if the approaching Conknowledge and civilization, and we will unhesitatingly prothat the term of Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be nounce the league a holy one, and hail the Czar and his imfour years—the Governor to be ineligible to any other office perial and royal friends as worthy occupiers of their exalted English Governments will interfere. stations. The first shipment of articles for the exhibition from nor's veto may be overruled by a majority of both Houses. Canada is expected shortly. We should like very much to and that all bills not returned by the Governor within five hear of a committee for the United States being actively emdays shall become laws, unless adjournments prevent, in which ployed in London arranging the numerous matters which will require to be attended to for the due reception and exhibition

The Theatrical world does not yield a single item of news. at sea eleven months of this time. Out of one hundred and The greatest event of these days which can be classed under

fully realizing all our anticipations.

of your contributions to this "World's Fair," and the com-

fortable accommodation of your citizens, who, we trust, will

visit the old country by thousands. We assure you that

much is expected of you, and we have no fear of your not

delivered by the Earl of CARLISLE at the Leeds Mechanic Institute. In the United States we know it is a con thing for your eminent citizens to exchange the prochair for the first political offices, and vice versu. M. Gts zor has done the same thing in France, and, latterly, literary and scientific men have mingled the business of the State at the Academy together in Germany. But for an English replies to the addresses from the Universities and Peer and Cabinet Minister to have occupied the lecture place is a very significant fact-a sign of the times, and a very satisfactory one-an example which deserves imitation The noble Lord well deserved the enthusiasm with which was received. The subject of Lord Carlisle's lectures were the Poetry of Alexander Pope, and an account of the noise lecturer's impressions during his visit to the United States Canada, and Cuba. We have not space to notice his Lordship's poetical criticisms, nor shall we say more about transatlantic recollections than that, whilst we deect therein the expression of some opinions which a longer to gaintance with their objects might have caused him vey much to modify, there is a tone of candor, liberality, and citizen-of the-world-feeling running through them, which lo equal credit to his Lordship's head and heart. Mr. D's BARLI is writing the life of Lord George Bentinck. He has indertaken this literary task at the request of the Duke of Portland. DICKENS has found a literary rival to his House hold Words in LEIGH HUNT, who has published two nunbers of a "Journal for the cultivation of the Memorable, he Progressive, and the Beautiful." Dickens's work is published at 2d. per week ; Hunt's at 11d. We have also a new noel by Mr. James, which you, probably, as you have the autio with you, have previously had. We think Mr James's nw novel, "Henry Smeaton," will, at least, not diminishals literary reputation.

The state of the English Court of Chancery seems to all for some legislative action. There are now above nine hundred causes and claims before the Master of the Rolls, the two Vice Chancellors, and one hundred and fifty appeals and petitions and motions on the paper of the Lord Chancellor This is a larger amount, by one fourth, than the memorab arrears which compelled the Government to recommend the addition to the judges of the Court which produced the appointment of two more Vice Chancellors. The following
Such is the chapter to do it; and what we would say is, there was
no such man. This statement is quite true, and quite false.
Such is the nature of human language. The truth will be egal changes are spoken of : Vice Chancellor Rolfe to be raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Cramworth, and to occupy the post of Speaker of the House of Lords, under the designation, probably, of Lord High Steward. Lord Language will, it is said, resign the office of Master of the Language A, third Vice Changeller, will see he expected. Rolls. A third Vice Chancellor will also be appointed Now that Lord COTTENHAM is ill and abroad, Lord LYND-HURST almost deprived of sight and entirely incapable of attending to business, Lord CAMPBELL occupied in the Queen's Bench, Lord Chancellor TRURO, with all his industry, unable to reduce the business of his Court and the arrear of appeals, and Lord BROUGHAM about to visit the United States in the Spring, it seems absolutely necessary that something should be done in aid of the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords. This emergency will probably be met on the meeting of Parliament, by the elevation of two or more of the present judges to the peerage.

The French Chamber has granted the extraordinary credit of 6,840,000 francs for the expenses of the 40,000 men added to the army. The quarre between Austria and Prussia has thus saddled France with an expense of £273,000, but France seeks no quarrel with either of those Powers in consequence.

We have already stated our hopes of SPAIN being about enrol herself in the category of active and progressing nations, and to re-occupy her former high resition. We are glad to be able to add to this that her finances, although bad enough, do not prove so deplorably bad as was anticipated, the Minister of Finance reporting that the deficit of the trea-sury will not this year exceed 80,000,000 reals. No further steps have been taken respecting the British claims on Portugal, which are all again to be referred to Lord PALMER STON. The revenue of Portugal is represented as being in most deplorable condition.

One of the best guaranties for the peace of Germany i that, by a resolution agreed upon at Olmutz, both Austria and Prussia are immediately to set about reducing their armies. In Prussia the whole of the landwehr of the second class is to be dismissed on leave of absence, and a consider ble portion of the first class is to be smilarly dealt with.

Austria has rescinded the orders for the raising 80,000 fresh recruits, which were issued a fortnight age, and more than 100,000 men will be dismissed, in addition. The military government at PESTH has just dissolved

the views of the London Exhibition, but it was said to be ac tively engaged in transactions of a very different tend announce that disturbances had broken out on the frontier. through the marauding conduct of the native tribes, and it was

feared that strong measures would have to be resorted to. The most important news from INDIA is, that the first sod of the Bombay railway was turned on the 31st of October. The Punjaub continues quiet, but an uneasy feeling prevailed respecting our relations with the frontier hill tribes. There are great demonstrations of force in the neighborhood of the Salt Mines, but no actual collision had taken place.

DECEMBER 13-3 O'CLOCK. The fog. to which we alluded as having enveloped London in comparative darkness for the last fourteen days, has extended very far into the country business has been seriously impeded by it at Leeds and even so far north as Glasgow it was difficult walk in the streets without risk of personal collision or injury. We are apprehensive of mischief at sea, should the fog extend beyond the shores of our favored island.

The principal news from the continent is, the King of Prussia's edict for reducing the army to its former numerical force, "in consequence of conventions entered into with the Imperial Austrian Government." This seems to settle the question that peace will be preserved.

A similar edict to that issued in respect to the Prussian army was expected to appear in the The King of Denmark has also given orders for the reduction of his army.

The Austrian Cabinet has resolved to advocate

liberal reconstruction of the old Diet! All the news from the continent is decidedly pacific.

The French Chamber is busy employed in dis cussing M. Montalembert's report "on the observance of the Sabbath," which occupies eleven columns of the largest papers.

Mr. BARNARD, the new Minister from the United States to the Court of Berlin, had delivered his credentials to the King at Potsdam.

Paris Bourse, last prices yesterday: 5 per cents 94f. 90c. 2 per cents 57f. 30c.: Bank of France 2,325f.

London Stock Exchange, 2 o'clock: Consols for the opening (16th January) ex div'd. 97 a 97‡.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax yes terday, with Liverpool dates of the 21st ultimo.

Cotton had declined to t; flour was dull at previou prices; wheat had declined two pence per bushel; corn had declined six pence per quarter; provisions scarce and firm, and tobacco firm. Money abundant; consols 967; American stocks quiet ; United States 6's 8 to 81 premium.

The political news is unimportant. German affairs, it i said, have assumed a new aspect. It is supposed the conference at Dresden between Austria and Prussia bodes no good to the smaller German States, who are now using energetic means to form a league of their own. It is confidently stated at Paris that Gen. LAHITTE and Lord PALMERSTON ference at Dresden attempts to make any territorial change affecting the arrangement made by Vienna, the French and

In England and Ireland things in general are tranquil-Such is our Telegraphic report.

THE BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, JANUARY 3-5 P. M. Our market is very quiet. Howard street flour \$4.50 a 4.56 Red wheat 102, white 105a114 cents. Yellow corn 66, white Oats 43 cents. Tobacco very quiet, as usual at this season. Sales smal

holders firm. Stocks steady. Sales of Baltimore 6's, 1870, 300 shares Baltimore and Ohio Railroad 74a74. The money market is unusually easy for the beg

THE STAGE-DRIVER OF OLD.

A new work from the pen of the Rev. SYLVESTER Judd has lately issued from the Boston press, by the title of "Richard Edney, and the Governor's Family." The Boston Daily Advertiser introduces the work to its readers in the following terms:

Every body knows that Mr. Junn's powers of description are amazing. The word-painting with which he portrays the natural scenery of New England has a life and distinctness unattained, we believe, by any one beside who has attempt it with pen or pencil. The Snow Storm, with which this book begins, the freshet, the running of the ice, the lake which the Governor's family sail upon, and the sky which they sail beneath, are new and beautiful instances of this wonderful power.

Then he has seen New England life, and understands i Some critic says that a taste is to be acquired for such reading. Our feeling has been that only those needed effort for it who had so long feasted on foreign or classical dainties that they were wholly unaccustomed to the home dishes. We do not doubt that there are in Boston people who do not know how men and women live in Bangor, in Montpelier, or at Mossehead Lake. When such persons, however, read the novel account of such life, they must blame themselves and not the author that it is strange or queer to them.

That most essential peculiarity of the genuine Puritan bor and bred Yankee, his self-reliance and self-possession, is exactly illustrated in Richard.

Then we have interposed essays and suggestions of a practical good sense and thorough philanthropy, which will commend themselves to all who love New England, and would have her improve to be more than she is.

The book is very interesting from the beginning. A stor well wrought-which turns out very-, we break the se tence without telling how.

But we shall not break in on the interest of the tale copying the following description of Mr. WINKLE, the STAGE DRIVER :

We promised to say something more of Winkle; and thi inderstood by Winkle's friends. Is it convertible in the Tartar

aforesaid territory were extracted, it would not compare with what could be got out of the smallest fragment of Winkle. In the first place, Winkle knew every body, and every In the first place, Winkle knew every body, and every thing; and every body and thing knew Winkle. He knew all the girls, and the school children, and the old men, and the young men; and bowed to them all, as he rode by, and they bowed to him. For forty miles, he knew where every body lived, and who every body was that lived any where. He knew the tall, white house on the hill, and the large house with pillars in front among the trees, and the little black house over in the field; and there was always somebody standing by all the houses, to whom he bowed. Somebody standing by all the houses, to whom he bowed. Some-times he bowed to the well-sweep that happened to move in the wind; sometimes to a dog that sat on the door-steps. How many smiling favors he got from the girls, who, after dinner and after dressing for the afternoon, sat by the open front windows! how many from the children that swarmed about the school-houses! In fact, every body smiled and bowed when he passed—black and hard-favored men; muggy In fact, every body smiled and and obstinate men; coarse and awkward men. Every day he had a sort of President's tour.

Then he pointed out the tree where a man hung himself, and the woods where a bear was shot, and the barn that was

struck by lightning, and the stream where a man was drowned And this, in the second place: because of his unbounded good nature. He did errands for all those people; he ran a sort of express to the city; an express, too, from one neigh-borhood to another. Then he did his errands so correctly, so promptly, and so genially. If those for whom he acted were poor, he charged but little. He knew every place in Woodylin, and could execute any order, from getting iron castings to purchasing gimp, and matching paper hangings, and delivering billet-doux. Furthermore—and herein the beauty of Winkle was seen—he ran express between hearts. Nothing pleased him better than to have a love-case in hand between two persons on different parts of his route, there was such a carrying of little notes, and little remember-me's, and little nods and signs; and then he could drop a big bundle of tenderness in a single look, as he passed the sweetheart, hang-ing out the washing of a Monday morning. Then of the widow's son, whom he carried to the city some five years before, and who had been all this time at sea, he got the first intelligence; and as he walked his horses up a long hill, and the mother sat rocking and knitting by the roadside, he told the mother sat rocking and knitting by the roadside, he told her that her boy had been spoken off the Cape of Good Hope, or that his ship had been reported from Rio. When any body was sick along the road he bore the daily intelligence to friends, who stood at their doors waiting for it; by what diwas instantaneous; so, by an invisible, and, as it were, om-nipotent hand, he dropped smiles and tears, joy and sorrow, wherever he went; and his own heart was so much in it all,

none could help loving him.

In addition, and notwithstanding Mr. St. John, he gave little gratuitous rides; he let the boys hang on behind; and in the winter we have heard of his taking up half a dozen school children with their mistress, and helping them through snow-drifts. Then he carried the mail, which is itself a small universe in a leather bag;—here sweet spring to some bleak and ice-bound soul; at the next turn a black thunder-storm on some tranquil household—now singing at one corner of its mouth as if it was full of Jenny Linds—anon tromboning out its melancholy intelligence; and, like a Leyden jar on wheels, giving every body a shock as it passes, making some laugh and others scream. Winkle carried this, and it was as laugh and others scream. Winkle carried this, and it was as if Winkle himself was it; and some people, notwithstanding they loved him so, hardly dare see him, or have him open his mouth; they didn't know, any more than Aunt Grint, what had happened, or what might happen. In addition, he brought people home; and as he drove on, he got the first sight of the old roof and chimneys; he got the first sight of the rose-bushes and the lilacs in the yard; he saw, too, from the quietness about the house, that a surprise was on hand; he knew perfectly well that the daughter whom he was bringing was not expected—that she meant to surprise the old folks. He did not hurry his horses; he did not make any sign. He landed the young lady at the gate, and was taking off the baggage, when he heard a scream in the door. He had expected it all, and looked so sober, as he pulled at the strap, with one foot on the wheel, and his back bent to the

strap, with one foot on the wheel, and his back bent to the ground. "Naughty, naughty Winkle!" cried the mother; "why didn't you tell us Susan was coming? You have almost killed me." Winkle loved to kill people so.

In the third place, there is magic in the calling of a stage-driver. Every body knows and aspires to know the stage-driver; every body is known by, and is proud to be known by the stage of the by the stage-driver. The little boys remember it a month if the stage-driver speaks to them. There is a particular satisfaction to be able to distinguish, among drivers, and say it was Winkle, or it was Nason, or it was Mitchell. The stagewas Winkle, or it was Nason, or it was Mitchell. The stage-driver is prince of a peculiar realm; and that realm consists of the yellow coach he drives, and the high seat he occupies, and his four mettlesome horses, and forty miles of country road, and the heart of several principal roads, not to speak of ten thousand little matters of interest and pleasure, business and profit, news and gossip, with which he is connected. Hence he, like a prince, is held in reverence by the populace. Of all the people on the earth, he is the one who rolls by in a gilded coach; he is the one who sweeps it high and dry over the world; he is the one who rides through his immense estate with the most lordly and consequential air, and all the rest of us seem to be but poor tenants, and gaping mense estate with the most lordly and consequential air, and all the rest of us seem to be but poor tenants, and gaping boors. It is something to speak to a stage-driver; it is a great thing to be able to joke with him. It is a sign of a great man to be recognised by the stage-driver. To be perchance known by one who knows nobody, is nothing. To be known, to be pointed out, to have your name whispered in a bystander's ear, by one who knows every body, affects you as if Omniscience were speaking about you. The stage-driver differs from a steamboat captain, in that the latter is not seen to be so immediately connected with his craft as the former. to be so immediately connected with his craft as the former.
We meet the captain at the breakfast table; he is nobody; he is no more than we; we can eat as well as he can. But who dare touch the stage-driver's ribbons?

whip ?

How rapidly and securely he drives down one hill and up the next, and that with fifteen passengers and half a ton of baggage Then how majestically he rounds to at the door of the tavern What delicate pomp in the movement of the four handsome horses. In what style the cloud of dust that has served as an outrider all the way, passes off when the coach stops. How the villagers, the blacksmith, the shoemaker, the thoughtful politician, and the boozy loafers that fill the stoop, grin and stare and make their criticism.

How he flings the reins and the tired horses to the stable

boy, who presently returns with a splendid relay. How he accepts these from the boy with that sort of air with which a king might be supposed to take his crown from the hands of a valet. There are his gloves withal—he always wears gloves as much as a Saratoga fine lady, and would no sooner touch any thing without gloves than such a lady would s There is, moreover, a mystery attaching to the sta-

driver—a mystery deeper than the question, "Why the careasses of elephants are found imbedded in the ice mountains of the Arctics?—even this, "Why the stage-driver is not frozen to death in our winters?" His punctuality has something preternatural in it; how in the coldest weather, in the severest storm; in fogs, in sleet, in hail, in lightning, in

one month Simon's ambition; but it was clearly seen he had not the necessary genius and he gave it up, and went on singing as abstractedly as ever, "Oh the break down!" "Oh the break down!" The wonder is, that in this world of uncertainty, and deception, and sin, where the temptations to wrong are so frequent, and the impulse to it so easily aroused, so good a driver as Winkle should be found.

LEGISLATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

As Ace to provide for the appointment of Deputies to a Southern Congress, and to call a Convention of the People of this State.

WHEREAS the Convention of the slaveholding States lately assembled at Nashville have recommended to the said States to meet in Congress or Convention, to be held at such time and place as the States desiring to be represented may designate, to be composed of double the number of their Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, entrusted with full power and authority te deliberate, with the view and intention of arresting further aggressions, and, if possible, of restoring the constitutional rights of the South, and, if not, to recommend some provision for their future safety and independence:
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre

sentatives now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That eighteen deputies shall be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided, who are hereby authorized, as deputies from the State, to meet such deputies as may be appointed and authorized by any other slaveholdas may be appointed and authorized by any other slavehold-ing State in Congress or Convention as above recommended, and to join with them in discussing and devising such meaand to join with them in discussing and devising such measures as in their opinion may be adequate to obtain the objects proposed by the said Convention at Nashville, and in reporting such measures to the said several slaveholding States as, when agreed to and fully confirmed by them, or any of them,

when agreed to and they commend by them, or any of them, will effectually provide for the same.

Sec. 2. Four of the said depaties shall be elected by joint ballot of the General Assembly at its present session, and the qualified voters in each Congressional district in this State shall elect two, at such time as is hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 3. The Governor of this State shall issue writs of election to the state shall save writs of elec-

Sec. 3. The Governor of this State shall issue writs of election to the managers of election, requiring them to hold elections in their respective Congressional districts on the second Monday in October next and the day following, for two deputies to the said Congress in each Congressional district; and the said managers shall thereupon advertise and hold such elections, and make due return thereof to the Governor.

Sec. 4. That the Governor shall duly commission all the said deputies so to be elected by the General Assembly and by the people; and shall, in concert with the Governors or

by the people; and shall, in concert with the Governors or other proper authorities of other States joining in such Con-gress, appoint the time and place of meeting, and give due notice thereof; and any of the deputies on the part of this State, who may attend at such time and place, shall have full

power to represent the State, as hereinbefore prescribed. Sec. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeeaid, That a Convention of the people of the State of Curolina is hereby ordained to be assembled in the to Carolina is hereby ordained to be assembled in the town of Columbia, as hereinafter provided, for the purpose, in the first place, of taking into consideration the proceedings and recommendation of a Congress of the slaveholding States, if the same shall meet and be held; and for the further purpose of taking into consideration the general welfare of this State, in view of her relations to the laws and Government of the assembled in the town of United States, and thereupon to take care that the Common-wealth of South Carolina shall suffer no detriment.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority afore-said, That on the second Monday in February next, and on the day following, the managers of elections for the several districts in this State shall, after giving public notice, as in cases of elections for members of the Legislature, open the polls and hold elections in their respective districts for dele-gates to the said Convention, in all respects in the same manner and form, and at the same places, as elections are now con-ducted for members of the Legislature. And all persons who are qualified and entitled, by the constitution and laws of this State, to vote for members of the Legislature, shall be qualified and entitled to vote for said delegates to said Conver and in case of any vacancy occurring by death, resignation, elected a delegate to the said Convention, the presiding offi-cer of the said Convention shall issue his writ authorizing and requiring the managers of elections, in the election districts in which such vacancy may have occurred, after giving due notice thereof, to open a poll and hold an election to fill such vacancy, as in cases for the election of members of the Legis-

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted by the authority afore-said, That each election district throughout the State shall be entitled to elect and send to the said Convention a number of delegates equal to the whole number of Senators and Repreentatives which such district is now entitled to send to the Legislature; and the delegates to the said Convention shall be entitled to the same freedom of arrest in going to, returning from, and whilst in attendance on said Convention, as is ex-tended to the members of the Legislature.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted by the authority said, That all free white male citizens of this State, of the

sage of twenty-one years and upwards, shall be eligible to a seat in said Convention.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Governor be and is hereby requested, forthwith, after the passage of this act, to communicate an authentic. tic copy of the same to the Executive of each of the slave. holding States of the Union, and to urge upon the said au-thorities, in such manner as he may deem best, the desire of the State of South Carolina that the said slaveholding States do send duly commissioned deputies, to meet the deputies herein provided to be elected, at the city of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on the 2d day of January, Anno Dom-

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of his excellency the Governor of the State, by his proclamation, to call together said Convention, and appoint the time for the meeting thereof, whenever, at any period before the next session of this General Assembly, the conjuncture of a Southern Congress, contemplated in the purpose of this act, shall have happened:

Provided, That in case the Governor shall not assemble the
Convention anterior to the next session of this Legislature, this General Assembly, shall by a majority of votes, fix the time for the meeting of said Convention.

LEGISLATION OF MISSISSIPPI.

A A Act to provide for a Convention of the People of the State of Mississippi.

WHEREAS the legislation of the Congress of the United States, controlled as it was at its last session by a dominant States, controlled as it was at its last session by a dominant majority regardless of the constitutional rights of the slave-holding States, and reflecting the will of a section whose population are hostile in feeling and opposed in principle to a long-established and cherished institution of this State and our sister States of the South, affords alarming evidence of a settled purpose on the part of said majority to destroy said institution and subvert the sovereign power of this and the other slaveholding States; and whereas it is becoming and proper that a sovereign State should promptly resort to the most efficient means for the maintenance of its sovereignty and the preservation of its constitutional rights, as a member of the Confederacy, when assailed by the exercise of the highest power recognised under our republican form of Govthe expressed will of the sovereign people : There-

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That an election for delegates to a Convention of the people of the State of Mississippi shall be held in the several counties thereof on the first Monday and day followseveral counties thereof on the first Monday and day following, in the month of September, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one; that said election shall be held at the precincts established by law, and shall be managed and conducted by the sheriffs and other proper officers of the counties, respectively, in the same manner and according to the same rules and regulations as are prescribed by law for the election of members of the Legislature. And it is hereby declared to be the duty of the Governor to issue his proclamation to the several sheriffs of the State at least ninety days before the time of holding said election, requiring them to hold and conduct the same according to law; and the said sheriffs shall advertise the time and place of said election for at least twenty days, by publishing the same in the several newspapers of their respective counties, and by posting notices at at least four public places in their counties.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That each county shall be represented in said Convention by the same number of Delegates as such county has of Representatives in the House of Representatives, including the representation of any town or city in any county.

city in any county.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That no person not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, who shall not at the time of said election have resided for twelve months previous thereto in the county, and shall not have attained the age of twentyfive years, shall be eligible to a seat in the said Convention Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriff, or other proper returning officer of each and every county, within twenty days after said election, to make a full and complete return to the Secretary of State of the votes cast for delegates in his county, and the certificate of election of for delegates in his county, and the certificate of election of the returning officer of the proper county or of the Secretary of State in favor of any delegate, shall be evidence of his right to a seat in said Convention, subject, if contested, to decision by said Convention, in such manner as they may

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the delegates elected under the provisions of this act shall assemble at the capital of the State on the second Monday of November, A. D. july 27—wtt

a Convention by the election of a President and such other officers as they may deem necessary, and the appointment of a suitable number of assistants, and shall proceed to consider the then existing relations between the Government of the United States and the Government and people of the State et Mississippi, to devise and carry into effect the best means of redress for the past, and obtain certain security for the future, and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovereignty of the State and the protection of its institutions as shall appear to them to be demanded. Said Convention shall adopt such rules and resulations for its government and for The officers, members, and assistants of said Convention shall receive the same compensation as is now allowed by law to the officers, members, and assistants in the Legislature, and the auditor of public accounts shall issue his warrant on the treasury therefor upon the certificate of the President of the amount due.

saident of the amount due.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That in case of any vacancy occurring in said Convention by the death, resignation, or removal of any member, it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause such vacancy to be filled by issuing his writ of election to the sheriff of the proper county, requiring him on ten days' notice to hold an election according to law to fill the

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the acts of the Convention proposed to be held by this act, before they be-come binding on this State, shall be submitted to the people at the ballot-box for their approval or disapproval, at such time and in such manner as the Convention may determine.

LAKE ROAD, OCTOBER 28, 1850.

LAKE ROAD, OCTOBER 28, 1850.

I certify that I have raised during the past season the very best of corn, and potatoes 150 bushels per acre, egg plants, and a variety of garden vegetables on land near the Long Island Railroad at Lake Road, from which I received a premium at the Suffolk County Agricultural Fair, held September 24th, 1850. Also, peas, beans, onions, squashes, pumpkins, beets, and tomatoes. Yours, IRA L'HOMMEDIEU.

To Charles Wood, 117 John st., N. Y.

and tomatoes. Yours, TRA L'HOMMEDIEU.

To Charles Wood, 117 John st., N. Y.

Hermannville Station is located on the borders of the Long Island Railroad, where cars run several times a day to Brooklyn and New York. The surface of the land is smooth and level, and the surrounding country is perfectly healthy, and within a few miles of this place highly cultivated and valuable, having been settled for more than one hundred and fifty years, and where similar lands sell from \$50 to \$200 per acre.

The distribution will take place in a few days by a Committee to be selected by the subscribers from among their number. The person having the first choice will be entitled, for \$25 only, to a 20 acre farm worth \$1,000; the second to an 18 acre farm, worth \$900; the third, a 16 acre farm, worth \$800; the 4th, a 14 acre farm, worth \$700; the 5th, a 12 acre farm, worth \$600; the 4th, a 14 acre farm, worth \$400; the 9th, 10th, and 11th, each 6 acre farm, worth \$300; the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, each a 5 acre farm, worth \$250; the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, each a 4 acre farm, worth \$200; and all the others will be entitled to 8 village lots, each 25 by 100 feet, lying together. There are no blanks—this is not a lottery—every person gets for \$25 a handsome lot of ground equal to 8 city lots.

Manner of Distribution of Hermannville Lots and Prize Farms.—The manner of distribution will be as follows: All the numbers on the map, from 1 to 800, will be put into a wheel, and the first number drawn from the wheel will be entitled to the first prize; and, if the first number so drawn or taken out of the wheel happens to be 250 or 275, then the person on the subscription list, who holds or owns the subscription number of 250 or 275, or whatever the corresponding number may be, will be entitled to the first prize farm, and so proceeding until all the numbers are drawn out.

The lands are as good as represented, and as good as any

The lands are as good as represented, and as good as any new land on the island, and when cultivated will produce in the highest degree.

The land was once heavily timbered; some portions are The land was once heavily timbered; some portions are now covered with a thrifty growth of young wood, oak and pine. Wood is plenty and generally cheap in that part of the island. Firewood is cheap; that which is suitable to be cut into cord-wood for the New York market is of uniform price, and has for a great many years been always considered a cash article on the island.

There is material on the land for common fencion chestnut rails can be had within a few miles of these lands in abundance. All building materials can be had at the depots of Brooklyn and Greenport, and at many intermediate places, at the usual market prices. There are numerous streams of

water rising in these new lands, and running into the Great South Bay, which are remarkable for their purity, and never fail; indeed, dry weather makes very little change in them; they are unfailing, and wells are of various depths; probably over these new lands in the middle region of the Island, the average depth will be about twenty-five feet; at Hermannville, as the ground is higher, they are deeper.

There are now churches and schools within two or three miles of the village, and within four miles mills, factories, stores, and villages. All the privileges of an old settled country are to be had here, and the people of Suffolk county pride themselves on being a highly moral, orderly, and religious people. All of my subscribers are persons of respectability.

The land can be very easily cleared, and the cost of settlement will depend almost entirely upon the settler; he can lay out as much or as little as he chooses. I do not know of any objection to the place, or to the land for settlement; and the same labor and industry which make successful and prosperous settlements in other parts of the country, bestowed upon these lands cannot fail to produce favorable results.

The climate is in every regressles healthy and pleasant, the

same labor and industry which make successful and prosperous settlements in other parts of the country, bestowed upon these lands cannot fail to produce favorable results.

The climate is in every particular healthy and pleasant; the roads are good and always passable at all seasons of the year; the winters are short and mild, compared to the winters in the main, to the north of the highlands; there is seldom aleighing more than two or three weeks on the Island.

What is remarkable, a crop is seldom injured by drought; there is no part of the country where there is so little injury from drought as on Long Island, nor is there any injury from wet; there is no wet or cold land on the island. All the land along the margin of the streams can be made highly valuable at a small cost, for there is no such thing as a flood or freshet, as in the interior part of the country, by which often very great damage is done. Such an event as the carrying off a bridge, or the breaking of a mill dam with great damage, is almost unheard of on Long Island. The streams and bays abound in fish and wild fowl in great abundance, and every variety.

In consequence of the great number of letters from all parts of the country desiring information of these lands, it has been found necessary to answer them in this form.

Apply to THOS. WOOD, Stationer, 117 John street, near Pearl, New York, or CHARLES WOOD, at the same place, either of whom will receive remittances and forward receipts therefor by the return of mail. They will also gratuitously furnish maps and pamphlets of the property, and cheertully give such other information as may be desired.

CHARLES WOOD, 117 John street, N. Y.

CHARLES WOOD, 117 John street, N. Y.

The References can be made to Hon. Henry Meigs and Gen.
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NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

CEO. R. WEST, Draughtsman and Solicitor of Patents, Washington, offers his services for procuring Letters. Patent in this and other countries.

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Rifle is so constructed as to admit of its being loaded at the breech and to supply itself with caps. It can be loaded and fired twelve times per minute, and it is highly approved by distinguished officers of the Army, to whom many of these newly-invented Rifles have already been sold. It is also highly recommended by Gen. T. Rusk, the honorable United States Senator from Texas.

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BENJAMIN BUTTERFIELD.

july 27—wtf ALBERT S. NIPPES.